

胡志明市大都市区用地扩张及驱动机制：来自新兴国家的证据

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摘要： Unreasonable urban planning and land use have brought about undesirable consequences including huge carbon emissions. However, emerging countries are facing this significant challenge. The fifth international industrial transfer leads to regional spatial restructuring and reduced land use efficiency in Southeast Asia. Extensive research has been conducted on the land use patterns and driving mechanisms of metropolitan areas in developed countries. Nevertheless, metropolitan areas in emerging countries have received comparatively less attention, and it is challenging to quantitatively characterize the mechanisms driving changes in land-use patterns at different stages in these areas. To inform this issue, we focus on the Ho Chi Minh City metropolitan area, utilizing construction land data from GlobalLand30 spanning 2000, 2010, and 2020 to analyze the dynamics of construction land expansion during this period. Employing an integrative framework of "globalization, industrialization, and urbanization", the research aims to elucidate the driving forces behind this expansion. Findings indicate that: ①The construction land in the Ho Chi Minh City metropolitan area has expanded rapidly, predominantly through the conversion of agricultural land. The expansion pattern has transitioned from infilling to leapfrog and edge-expansion. ②The expansion of construction land reveals a phenomenon of extreme core polarization, gradual diffusion effects, and axial attenuation effects. ③The regional spatial structure has transitioned from a concentric pattern centered around Ho Chi Minh City to a "pole-axis system" characterized by multiple cores and development axes. ④Driving factors include foreign direct investment, industrial parks, transportation infrastructure, and proximity to capital cities and counties. The dominant factors have shifted from globalization and localization to industrialization and urbanization factors. Finally, strategic development suggestions are proposed for the expansion of construction land and the spatial restructuring of metropolitan areas in emerging countries.

关键词： construction land expansion; spatial structure; spatial-temporal pattern; driving mechanisms; Ho Chi Minh City metropolitan area